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AND
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A. S. WATSON & CO.

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AERATED WATERS.

AERATED WATERS of
our manufacture are sold throughout
the Far East and are invariably pre-
ferred on account of their excellence.

ABSOLUTE PURITY is guaran-
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THE PRICES are only half those
charged in England.

WATERS MANUFACTURED
BY US are acknowledged by the lead-
ing English makers to be equal to those
of their own production.

Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
F.R.S., F.R.C.S., &c. the greatest living
authority on Water, reports as follows
on the water as prepared and used by
us in our manufacture:

"It possesses an extremely high
degree of purity and is
of most excellent quality for
drinking."

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1908.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to business matters
will be attended to. All other communications
will be forwarded to the Editor, who will
publish them, but not necessarily in the order
in which they are received. All letters for
publication should be addressed to the Editor,
The Daily Press, 15, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

Orders for advertisements of Daily Press should be
sent to the Editor, who will be glad to receive
them. All advertisements should be sent to the
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DEATH.
At Government Hospital on the 4th May,
LIM SIU SHAN, Chinese, aged 40 years, died
of D. R. P. (Cerebral) Fever. Deeply regretted.
20 years and 10 months. Deeply regretted. 1908.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 5th, 1908.

The Imperial Institute has now been
in operation for five years. During that time
it has rendered valuable service to the
trade of the Empire, and a circular letter
has recently been issued to the various
Colonial Governments in which the opinion
is expressed that if its nature were better
known the Institute might render still more
valuable service to the several countries
composing the British Empire. In an ac-
companying memorandum a concise summary
is given of the nature and operations of the
Commercial and Industrial Information
Office and the Scientific and Technical
Experimental, Department, which carry on
their operations hand in hand. In another
paper an epitome is given of illustrations of
the manifold character of the work which is
continuously carried out by them in the in-
terests of the commerce and industries of the
colonies and India. In this latter document we
are informed that "the *Od and Columbian's*
Journal wrote for samples of tung-oil—
"and information as to the source of supply."
"Several other enquiries respecting the
same material have been dealt with."
Under the heading of Hongkong the follow-
ing entry is made—"Tung oil—Borneo—
"injected as a substitute for Baltic linseed
oil." This is an example of the way in which
the Institute may prove of direct utility
to particular branches of trade.
Collections of the natural and manufactured
products of India and the various colonies
are maintained and have been largely visited
and made use of, and subsidiary collections
have been supplied to various parts of the
provinces. In February, 1897, Mr. E. F.
Law, who had been recently appointed by
the Foreign Office as the First Commercial
Attache, and had been previously connected
with the War Office Intelligence Depart-
ment, submitted to the organising committee
the suggestion that most valuable assistance

would be rendered to those interested in
the commerce and trade of the Empire by
the continuous and systematic supply of
such varied and detailed information on
commercial matters as was manifestly
beyond the reach of individual merchants
and manufacturers, and that the require-
ments might be met by making a commercial
intelligence department the central feature
of the Imperial Institute. Lack of means
has operated against the carrying out of
the idea on the scale that is desirable,
but the bureau has been made use of
by persons in almost all parts of the
Empire. The scientific and technical de-
partment not only carries out scientific in-
vestigations and analytical examinations of
products from all parts of the Colonial and
Indian dominions, but also institutes, in
connection with such investigations, com-
parative examinations of products of re-
cognised value and importance obtained
from other sources, and it advises the Indian
and Colonial Governments on scientific and
technical questions relating to the manu-
facture and commercial utilisation of pro-
ducts, and the development of manufactur-
ing industries in the Colonies and India.

In 1888 the Organising Committee adopted
a proposal to organise a school for the study
of modern Oriental languages, for the
cultivation of which there have for some
years past existed important Government
establishments in Russia, Germany, Austro-
Hungary, and France, but for which only
some small pecuniary aid is furnished by
the Foreign Office to Oxford and Cambridge.
An arrangement was successfully brought
about in 1890 between University College
and King's College, by which a School of
Modern Oriental Studies was organised,
the courses of instruction being divided
between University College and King's
College, while the machinery of the school
is worked by the Imperial Institute. The
number of students entering is, however,
small, and does not show any
prospect of increase; this is mainly due
to the circumstance that the chief Depart-
ments of the Government, the Foreign
Office, the India Office, and the War Office,
which are practically and directly interested
in the existence of efficient organisations
for promoting the cultivation of modern
Oriental languages, declined to accede to
applications made by the Executive Council
that certificates of proficiency gained by
students at the school might be officially
recognised as evidence of qualification for
official appointments under the Govern-
ment. It may be remembered that it
was stated on behalf of the Government,
in reply to a question regarding the
study of the Chinese language, that it was
thought the young men who joined the
Consular service could learn the language
best on the spot. However this may be,
no official recognition of the school has
been forthcoming. It was contemplated to
engage native instructors with a view to
carry on classes in colloquial instruction, and
it has also been attempted to carry on evening
classes which could be attended by the
employees of banks and houses engaged
in Oriental trade, but as the Institute
does not possess funds which can be devoted
to the payment of instructors it has not
been possible to carry these proposals into
effect. A proposal by one of the important
Eastern banking houses to guarantee the
attendance of a minimum number of its em-
ployees and pay a fixed subsidy to cover the
cost of the instruction has not been up to
the present time adopted by a sufficient
number of other houses to allow the In-
stitute to become responsible for the payment
of instructors, the present staff of Professors
at the two Colleges being paid only by the
fees received from students. It is to be re-
gretted that the efforts of the Institute to
promote the study of Oriental languages
have not been attended by a larger measure
of success, for in the new developments
that are taking place the knowledge
of such languages is a factor of conse-
quence in preserving the position of the
Empire.

Notwithstanding the comparative failure
in promoting the study of Oriental languages,
however, the Imperial Institute has during
the few years of its existence rendered valuable
work and has proved that it is an institution
deserving of the support of the Colonial
Governments and of all corporations and
individuals interested in the furtherance
of British trade. As is stated in the papers
before us, at the time the Institute was
projected commercial and industrial
bodies and the Government authorities
had not long become fully alive to the
great importance to be attached to com-
prehensive measures for the promotion of
technical and commercial education in the
United Kingdom, and were but imperfectly
acquainted with the great extent to which,
in several very important directions, our
trade was becoming prejudicially affected
by the advantageous conditions of their own
creation, under which some foreign countries
entered into competition with us in meeting
certain requirements of colonial and foreign
markets. Since that time public opinion
has been more fully aroused on this point,
and in the Imperial Institute we have an
organisation that seems well adapted to
serve as the means of bringing about united
action to supply what is lacking. The In-
stitute has appointed foreign correspond-
ents in various parts, but we would suggest
as a practical means of ensuring sympathy
and support in the colonies the appointment
of local branches with local secretaries and
facilities for the payment of subscriptions
on the spot. As matters stand at present
the Institute is not brought sufficiently
closely home to residents in the outlying
dependencies of the Empire. As the Navy
League is an organisation working for the
maintenance of British supremacy at sea,
so the Imperial Institute ought to be
regarded as an organisation working
for the maintenance of British supremacy
on land. Whether it would be possible in
Hongkong to secure a local representative
who would do for the Imperial Institute
what Mr. Pollock has done for the Navy
League is doubtful, but something, we
think, might be done to stir up public in-
terest and the attempt would be well worth
the trial.

H.M.S. Endeavour arrived yesterday after-
noon.

H.M.S. Endeavour left for Manila yester-
day afternoon.

There were twenty cases of plague reported
yesterday and sixteen today.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held
at a quarter past four this afternoon.

The E. & A. Steamer *Arctia*, from Sydney,
S. & Co., left Port Darwin on 2nd inst. for this port.

The N. Y. K. Steamer *Idzumi Maru* (Bom-
bay Line) left Singapore for this port on 3rd
inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 8th
inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer *Hakata Maru* (Eur-
ope Line) left Singapore for this port on 3rd
inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 8th
inst.

On inquiring at the Civil Hospital, late last
night, it was learned that Sister Catherine,
who is confined in the hospital, was in a
good way, and was reported to be better.

The C. P. Steamer *Empress of Japan*, from
Yokohama, arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday
the 1st inst. at 9 a.m., and left again at 6
a.m. yesterday for Kobe, where she is expected
to arrive at 6 a.m. to-day.

The Spanish steamer *Blanco*, which plies
between Shanghai and Manila, has changed
her name and flag. She arrived at Singapore
on the 28th April, from Manila, under the name
of the *Blanco*, and as a French steamer.

We have received from the P. & O. Company
a copy of their time table handily printed
or black and white and accompanied by a
capitally excellent picture of the steamer *Egypt*.
A list of the fleet is also given.

Yesterday morning P.C. 260 saw a number
of crows flying at night in the Commercial
street. When they observed the constable they
ran away, but one of them was caught and taken
to the Magistrate, where he was fined \$10.

Yesterday's Chinaman was fined \$10 for not
receiving the certificate of a case of plague at
No. 6, Sheung On Lane, P.C. 260 went to the
house in question on Sunday and found the
body of a man whom it was afterwards
found had died of plague.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Commander
Hastings had before him four earth coolies who
were charged with assault. They were
having a quarrel about a watermelon
when one of them, who was named as
number 1, hit him on the head with a cutting
knife, knocking him senseless, and the other two
struck him with their fists. Two of them were
fined \$5, one \$3, and another \$7.

The final in the Championship of the Hong-
kong Cricket Club Lawn Tennis Tournament
will be played off on Saturday next at 4.15 p.m.
The players being Messrs. Moberly and Plunk-
ett, who have been playing very well in the
tournament. The prize will be a silver cup
presented by the Club.

A ricksha coolie who thought to squeeze more
than his just due from a fare on Tuesday even-
ing tried to do so on the wrong party, with the
result that he was severely punished. The coolie
was named as number 1, and was fined \$5.
The ricksha driver was named as number 2, and
was fined \$5. The ricksha was named as number 3,
and was fined \$5.

At Singapore on the 24th April a private of
the 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment of the
Singapore Volunteer Force, named as number 1,
was charged with assault. He was fined \$5.
The private was named as number 2, and was
fined \$5. The private was named as number 3,
and was fined \$5.

The arrival of the revenue cutter *High-
land* in Hongkong with news of the
American fleet and recent events in the Philip-
pines is awaited with intense interest. The
cutter is expected to arrive here on the 10th
inst. and will then proceed to Manila.

On being being returned, the Regimental
band, which was sent to the front, was
returned to the rear, and was then sent to
the front again. The band was then sent to
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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 2nd May.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

DEFEAT OF THE SPANIARDS.

AT MANILA.

Madrid is greatly excited at the complete
Spanish defeat at Manila and the troops are
openly lamenting the unpopularity of the
country for war.

RETURN OF LORD SALISBURY.

Lord Salisbury has returned to London from
the Riviera.

RESULTS OF THE AMERICAN
VICTORY AT MANILA.

The American fleet at Manila has pro-
duced a sensation on the European continent,
being considered as the beginning of the end
of the war.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The China Association has been founded to
assist the Chinese in the Far East.

Sir Henry Blake, Sir William Douglas, Sir
William Robertson, Sir Cecil Clement-
Smith, and on hundred and fifty others
were present.

Sir William Douglas is proposing the loss
of the ship, and that Sir Henry Blake
assume the office of Governor of Hongkong
under the most favorable conditions.

Sir Henry Blake is returning, thinking that
whatsoever might be the result, he would
be able to do so.

The ship, which was lost, was a British
ship, and was carrying a large cargo.

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THE STANDING OF THE 'SISTAN'.

THE PENDING OF THE COURT.

The inquiry into the circumstances connected
with the Sistan case, which was referred
to the High Court yesterday morning, was
continued by Mr. Justice Russell.

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